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ACCOMPLISHMENTS, ABOVE-PLAN PRODUCTION PLEDGES OF USSR FOOD INDUSTRIES

[This report presents a compilation, from Soviet newspapers and a periodical, of information on construction and production achievements and shortcomings in USSR food industries and on enterprise pledges of above-plan production in honor of the 19th Party Congress.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Bread-Baking Industry

The macaroni factory of the Stalinskiy Flour-Milling and Bread-Baking Combine in the Latvian SSR fulfilled the 10-month 1952 plan by 23 September and produced 136 metric tons of prime-quality macaroni products above plan.(1)

Enterprises of the Lithuanian SSR food industry have pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 21 December and to produce 3,000 metric tons of bakery products and 250 metric tons of macaroni above plan.(2)

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Moldavian food industry increased production of bakery products 1.9 times. Future construction plans for the republic bread-baking industry include the construction of bread-baking plants in Kishinev, Tiraspol', Bel'tsy, and Bendery, and the enlargement of the Kishinev Bread-Baking Plant No 1 and the Rybnitsa and Orgeyev mechanized bakeries.(3) The Kishinev Flour-Milling Plant fulfilled the August 1952 plan 6 days ahead of schedule and processed 186 metric tons of grain above plan.(4)

In 1952, several new and reconstructed enterprises have been put in operation in Sakhalinskaya Oblast. This construction work has made possible a 50-percent increase in candy and pastry production.(5)

As compared with 1948, Tadzhik SSR production of macaroni products at present has increased 59 percent.(6)

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Canning Industry

Enterprises of the Lithuanian SSR food industry have pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 21 December and to produce 600,000 jars of canned goods above plan.(2)

Starting 30 August 1952, the Kherson Cannery imeni Stalin in the Ukrainian SSR will produce more than one million jars of canned goods a day, although its plan calls for only 800,000 per day. In 1952, the plant hopes to produce 5 million more jars of canned goods than in 1951.(7)

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Moldavian food industry increased canned goods production 59 times. In 1951, Moldavian production of canned fruit increased 60 percent over 1950. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, canned goods production is to increase 1.7 times over 1950. Existing fruit and vegetable plants of the republic are to be reconstructed and enlarged.(3)

The Cannery imeni 1 May in the Moldavian SSR completed the third-quarter 1952 plan by 24 September and produced more than 500,000 jars of canned goods above plan.(8) By the end of 1955, the production capacity of the Cannery imeni 1 May is to be increased 88 percent over 1950. A tin can shop is to be constructed, as well as a warehouse for finished products, and the fruit and mechanical shops are to be reconstructed.(9)

During the first 20 days of September, the Kalarash Cannery in the Moldavian SSR produced more than 100,000 jars of canned goods above plan.(8) The cannery has pledged to fulfill the 10-month plan by 5 October and by the end of the year to produce 200,000 jars above the 1952 plan.(10)

The Kishinev Fruit and Vegetable Plant No 1 in the Moldavian SSR is shipping daily 30,000 jars of canned fruit to workers of Moscow, Minsk, Gor'kiy, Petrozavodsk, Arkhangel'sk, and other cities.(9)

Kolkhozes of the Dnestr River region in the Moldavian SSR have raised an abundant crop of fruits and vegetables. Now, the kolkhoz workers are trying to harvest them as quickly as possible and deliver them to the canneries. However, harvesting is being held up since the procurement points are overloaded with raw materials and refuse to accept any more. More than 10,000 quintals of vegetables and fruits are stored in warehouses of the Tiraspol' Cannery imeni 1 May. According to Moldkonservtrest (Moldavian Canning Trust), nearly 20,000 quintals of raw materials are still at procurement points. More than 3,000 quintals of fruits and vegetables were found at procurement points of the Bendery Cannery and the Cannery imeni 1 May; they were stored under sheds, in warehouses, and even on the open ground. Every hour this quantity increases. The Raw Materials Division of the Cannery imeni 1 May (Khorash, chief) allotted to the procurement point four trucks which can haul at most half of the raw materials that come in daily from kolkhozes. More than 100 tons of apples which were delivered by kolkhozes 5 or 6 days ago will be a total loss. Many fruits have already begun to rot, but the plant leaders remain unconcerned.(11)

The Ordubad Cannery in the Azerbaydzhan SSR fulfilled the September 1952 plan ahead of schedule and produced 90,000 jars of canned goods above plan. The cannery has pledged to produce an additional 125,000 jars of canned goods before 5 October.(12)

During the last 4 months of 1952, the Dzhanikoy Cannery in Krymskaya Oblast, RSFSR, is to produce 7 million jars of canned goods.(13)

In 1951, Uzbek SSR canneries produced more than 4 million jars of canned goods above the plan. As compared with 1940, production increased 1.3 times. However, by no means all production and raw materials resources are being

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; utilized. Considering the abundant harvest of vegetables and drupaceous fruits, a great deal more canned goods could have been produced in 1951. Inefficiency of individual plant and trust leaders contributed to unsatisfactory utilization of the canning industry production potential. The basic problem of the canning industry is the elimination of merely seasonal operations. At present, the operation of canning enterprises is more irregular. Canneries operate at full capacity only during the third quarter; this quarter accounts for 60 percent of the yearly production. Were the plants to operate regularly at full capacity, canned goods production could almost be doubled with negligible expenses for equipment.(15)

The operating season of Uzbek canneries could be lengthened by improving raw materials storage and increasing procurement of semifinished goods. Thus, the Andizhan Cannery alone could increase production by almost a third. To do this, such measures as expanding berry patch planting in the plant raw materials zone, increasing raw materials storage capacities, and organizing production of canned vegetables, meat, and confectionery goods are necessary. By taking these steps, the operating period could be extended from 160-200 days to 300 days annually.(15)

The Tashkent Cannery in the Uzbek SSR fulfilled the August 1952 plan 103.2 percent.(16)

From 1948 to 1952, production of the Tadzhik canning industry has increased 53 percent. As compared with 1948, present production of canned goods has increased 50 percent and dried fruits 42 percent.(6)

From 1949 to 1951, the Kirgiz food industry increased production of canned fruits and vegetables 30 percent. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a cannery is to be constructed in Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast.(5)

Confectionery Industry

The Kalev Confectionery Factory in Tallin, Estonian SSR, has not been meeting its assignments. In August 1952, the factory fell short of the plan by more than 55 metric tons of confectionery goods. The factory's production lag is largely due to lack of assistance from the Ministry of Food Industry Estonian SSR.(17) During the first 8 months of 1952, the "Karamel" Candy Factory in Tallin produced 94 metric tons of confectionery goods above plan.(18)

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Moldavian food industry increased production of confectionery goods 16.4 times. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Moldavian SSR will produce 1.7 times more confectionery goods than at present. By the end of 1955, the republic is to have a powerful starch and syrup plant which will process 25 metric tons of corn per day. This new branch of industry is to supply all food enterprises of the republic with starch and syrup.(3)

During the first 10 days of September 1952, Kishinev Confectionery Factory No 2 produced 190 quintals of various farinaceous products above plan.(19)

The Krasnyy Oktyabr' Confectionery Factory in Moscow pledged to fulfill the 9-month plan by 22 September and to produce 1,200 metric tons of chocolates, candy, and caramels above plan.(20) The factory actually fulfilled this plan by 21 September and decided to produce 1,350 metric tons of caramels, candy, toffee, and chocolates above plan by 5 October.(21) By 22 September, the entire factory had started to work on the October assignment. As of 25 September, 1,115 metric tons had already been produced.(20)

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As compared with 1948, present production of confectionery goods in the Tadzhik SSR has increased 45 percent.(6)

From 1949 to 1951, confectionery goods production in the Kirgiz SSR increased 1.2 times. In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a confectionery factory is to be constructed in Frunze.(5)

Fats and Oils Industry

After reconstruction, the production capacity of the Krasnaya Zvezda Fats and Oils Plant in the Lithuanian SSR is to increase three times.(22)

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Moldavian food industry increased vegetable oils production 1.5 times. Construction of a large oil-extraction plant in Bendery is to be started in 1953. This plant will process cotton, sunflower, and soybean seeds. The following plans have also been formulated: to double the production capacity of the Bel'tay Oil Mill No 2, to remodel the Ataki Oil Mill for soybean processing, to equip the Brichevskiy, Rezina, and Bel'tay No 3 oil mills with automatic screw presses. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, household soap production in the republic is to increase 50 percent.(3)

In 1951, vegetable oils production in Samarkandskaya Oblast, Uzbek SSR, increased 32 percent over 1949.(23) In 1952, two stamp-pressing shops were put in operation at the Andizhan Fats and Oils Combine and the Leninsk Oil Mill. In addition, 18 screw presses of the MFZ-21 type have been put to use at the Fergana Fats and Oils Combine, and the Kagan, Namangan, Gizhduvan, and Yangi-Yul' oil mills; by the end of 1952, four more screw presses will be put in operation. In 1953, the Khodzheyilinskiy Oil Mill is to adopt modern production methods.(24) There is need for expansion in the Uzbek SSR oil-milling industry. Production statistics of the leading oil mills show that machine productivity in the oil mills could be increased at least 15 to 18 percent. The period of oil mill operation could be greatly increased by shortening equipment repair periods and lengthening time periods between repair work. The Kokand Oil Mill experiment shows that repair work can be done in 17 or 20 days instead of 28 or 30 days, and the time between repairs can be lengthened to 21 or 22 months instead of the present 12 or 14 months. By increasing the productivity of oil mill equipment and extending the plant period of operation, construction of two or three new plants costing 30 to 40 million rubles will not be necessary.(15)

From 1948 to 1952, the Tadzhik SSR oil-milling industry increased production 72 percent. In 1951, the republic fats and oils industry fulfilled the plan 100.8 percent. However, three plants did not fulfill their assignments. Consequently, the industry failed to produce almost 10 million rubles worth of products.(6) Kul'ko., member of the TsK KP(b) Tadzhik SSR, strongly criticized the industry in his report to the Eighth Congress of the KP(b) Tadzhik SSR. The industry's operation, Kul'kov stated, is completely unsatisfactory; not one oil mill, except the Kulyabskiy Oil Mill, fulfilled the 1951 plan as established.(25)

Meat and Dairy Industry

The Estonian SSR meat and dairy industry is steadily expanding. Construction of the Narva Milk Plant is being completed, as well as the Vana-Kust Butter Plant in Tartuskaya Oblast. A butter plant is also being constructed in Lyuganus, Tallinskaya Oblast. At the Tallin Meat Combine, the tin-can and electrolytic shops are soon to go in operation. An automatic production line of 27 machines is being installed in the tin-can shop and is to produce 25,000 canning tins per shift. A refrigeration plant is now being

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constructed at the Pyarnu Combine. Future construction plans include a large milk combine in Tartu and milk plants in Vyru and Kingisepp. A meat combine in Kokhtla-Yarve is being designed. The Rakvere, Khaapsalu, and Narva meat combines are to be reconstructed. (26)

In 1952, Lithuanian SSR dairy enterprises have pledged to produce 100 metric tons of natural cheeses above plan. (2) In the past few years, the Fabradskiy, Shvenchenskiy, Trakayskiy, Varenakiy, and Dokshtasskiy butter plants in Vil'nyusskaya Oblast have been mechanized and reconstructed. Not long ago, the Eyshishkiy, Val'kininskiy, and Vevisskiy plants were mechanized. Internal-combustion engines, transmissions, power-driven butter churns, power-driven separators, pumps, and other equipment have been installed in each of these enterprises. This new machinery relieves the worker of much manual labor, as well as increases the plant production capacity. The Ukmerge Butter Plant is now being reconstructed. (27)

By the end of 1952, the dairy industry of Gomel'skaya Oblast, Belorussian SSR, is to mechanize 13 more enterprises, and is to increase refrigeration apparatus productivity 45 percent and refrigeration area 12 percent. In 1951, as compared with 1940, milk procurement increased 70 percent, butter production 90 percent, and gross production 2.8 times. (28)

The butter industry of Vinnitskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, must be greatly expanded to satisfy growing demands for dairy products. Of a total of 33 butter plants in the oblast, only nine have been mechanized and are in satisfactory technical condition. In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, funds for reconstruction and expansion of existing enterprises and for construction of new butter plants must be allocated to the oblast. (29)

By 5 October 1952, the Kagul Butter Plant in the Moldavian SSR has pledged to produce the following above plan: 210 pud of brynza /kind of Caucasian cheese/, 90 pud of creamery butter, and 60 pud of cheese. (30)

During the first 8 months of 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Georgian SSR in Tbilisskaya Oblast fulfilled the plan 97 percent. (31)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production capacity of the Moscow Meat Combine imeni A. I. Mikoyan is to increase 40 percent. (32) During the third quarter 1952, the Stavropol' Meat Combine has pledged to produce 150,000 jars of canned meat above plan. (33) The Nevel Milk-Canning Combine in Velikolukskaya Oblast has already fulfilled the 1952 plan for canned milk and, by 5 October, will have produced another 10 metric tons of dried milk. (34)

The Dzhelandskiy Butter Plant in the Kazakh SSR has completed the 1952 plan for butter production and has considerably exceeded the production assignment for casein and brynza and the milk procurement plan. By the end of 1952, the plant has pledged to produce another 30 metric tons of butter. (35) By 5 October 1952, the Irtyshskiy Butter Plant has pledged to produce and send to construction workers of the Main Turkmen Canal and the Kuybyshev GES 1,400 pud of prime-quality butter above plan. (36) By 5 October 1952, the Koktal Butter Plant has pledged to produce 1,200 pud of creamery butter above plan. (37)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Turkmen SSR have fulfilled the 1952 plan ahead of schedule and have pledged to produce an additional 20 metric tons of butter above plan by 5 October 1952. (38)

From 1949 to 1951, enterprises of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Kirgiz SSR increased meat production almost a third and canned meat 50 percent. During this time, eight mechanized butter and cheese plants were put in operation, and construction of the Rybach'ye Meat-Canning Combine was completed.

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The republic refrigeration industry is also expanding. During recent years, two butter refrigerators have been constructed and capacities of existing establishments have been enlarged. (5) During the first 8 months of 1952, republic meat and dairy enterprises fulfilled the plan only 46.4 percent. Almost all 34 enterprises of this ministry did not fulfill the plan. (39) In 1949, the Frunze Meat-Canning Combine fulfilled the plan 102.3 percent, but from 1950 to the present, the combine has not been fulfilling its assignments. The ministry is responsible for this failure in not assuring the combine regular cattle deliveries. An analogous situation exists at the city dairy which, because of raw materials shortages, fulfilled the 8-month plan only 89 percent. (40)

Sugar Industry

In 1952, the Lithuanian Sugar Beet Trust has pledged to produce 8,280 quintals of sugar above plan. (2)

The First Belorussian Sugar Combine in Skidel, Belorussian SSR, has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 10 December and by the end of 1952 to produce 90,000 pud of sugar above plan. (41)

During the 1952-1953 sugar production season, the Gorodok, Dubovyazevka, Lannovskiy, and Bobrovitsa sugar-granulating plants will be put in operation. Construction of six new enterprises is now in process and preparatory operations have been started for three more plants. During the first half of 1952, enterprises of Ukrglavsakhar (Main Administration of Sugar Industry Ukrainian SSR) fulfilled the plan for granulated sugar production 108.4 percent and for refined sugar 103.6 percent. In 1951, 21 percent more sugar was produced than in 1950. In 1952, Ukrglavsakhar increased the area sown to sugar beets by 41,400 hectares. During the 1952 - 1953 sugar production season, the sugar industry of Ukrainian SSR is to process 20 million quintals more sugar beets than during the 1951 - 1952 season. In 1952, the industry has pledged to produce 5,185,000 pud of granulated sugar and 800,000 pud of refined sugar above plan. (42)

During the 1952 - 1953 sugar production season, enterprises of the Vinnitsa Trust are to produce 20 percent more sugar than during the 1951 - 1952 season. The daily processing capacity will be increased by 13,000 quintals. This increase is equivalent to putting in operation two additional sugar plants. (43) In 1955, the sugar industry of Vinnitskaya Oblast is to produce 20 million more pud of sugar than in 1950. (29) The Vinnitsa Trust has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 28 December and to produce one million pud of sugar above plan, including 35,800 pud because of production loss reduction. By 5 October 1952, the Bershad Sugar Plant has pledged to produce 8,100 pud of sugar above plan because of increased labor productivity and 300 pud because of production loss reduction. (44)

The Bel'tsy Sugar Combine in the Moldavian SSR has started to process sugar beets from the new harvest. By 5 October 1952, the combine has pledged to produce 4,500 pud of sugar above plan. (45) The combine has pledged to produce 20,000 pud of sugar above the 1952 plan. (46) The Rybnitsa Sugar Plant has pledged to produce 8,000 quintals of sugar above the 1952 plan and by reducing production losses to produce an additional 960 quintals. (47)

The Yangi-Yul' Sugar Plant is the first in the Uzbek SSR to process sugar beets of the new harvest. During the 1952 - 1953 sugar production season, republic sugar plants are to process almost 50 percent more sugar beets than in 1951. (48)

By 5 October, the Kant Sugar Plant in the Kirgiz SSR has pledged to produce 18,000 pud of sugar above plan. (49) In 1952, the Novo-Troitskiy Sugar Plant has pledged to produce 35,000 pud of sugar above plan. (50)

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Tobacco Industry

During the first 20 days of September, the Syade Tobacco Factory in the Estonian SSR produced 6 million cigarettes above plan.(51)

During the third quarter 1952, the Kova Tobacco Factory in Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, has pledged to produce 29 million cigarettes above plan.(52)

The Kishinev Tobacco Combine in the Moldavian SSR fulfilled the August 1952 plan 107.5 percent. The combine has pledged to produce 12 million long-filtered cigarettes above the September plan.(9)

The Batumi Tobacco Factory in Georgian SSR has pledged to fulfill the third-quarter 1952 plan by 28 September and to produce 3 million long-filtered cigarettes above plan. The Sukhumi Tobacco Factory has pledged to fulfill the third-quarter plan by 20 September and to produce 50 million long-filtered cigarettes above plan.(53)

From 1949 to 1951, the Kirgiz tobacco industry increased production of long-filtered cigarettes 60 percent.(5)

Wine Industry

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Moldavian food industry increased production of wine 66 percent. In 1951, the republic food industry increased production of wine materials 71.9 percent over 1950. During this same year, production of grape wine increased 86 percent, production of cognac 40 percent. From 1952 to 1956, the republic wine industry has planned to accomplish the following: to finish the Tiraspol', Bel'tsy, and Kalarash wine and cognac plants; to construct wineries in Kishinev, Rybnitsa, and the village of Yargor, a large wine storehouse at the Bychkov Mountain Development Base, 20 plants for preliminary wine processing, 20 waste salvaging shops, and 10 above-ground wine storehouses, as well as storage areas and cement pits for storage of grape husks; to reconstruct and enlarge the Komrat and Bul'bokskiy wineries.(3)

The Moldavian SSR is planning to establish a raw materials base which will produce annually at least 1,050,000 decaliters of champagne wine materials. This means that in the next 3 years, 1953 - 1955, not less than 5,000 hectares of new vineyards must be planted, including 2,600 hectares in sovkhozes and 2,400 hectares in kolkhozes. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Moldavian wine industry plans to construct 45 plants for preliminary grape processing in connection with the champagne combine. A blending base (kupazhnaya baza) where all champagne wine materials produced in the republic will be processed is also to be constructed during the new Five-Year Plan. The base will supply the Kishinev, Odessa, and Riga champagne plants with these wine materials. A champagne plant is to be constructed in Kishinev. Also during this period, eight plants for preliminary processing of champagne wine materials are to be constructed.(30)

During the period 1948 - 1952, the wine-making industry of Tadzhik SSR has increased production 122 percent.(6)

Because of new construction and reconstruction work in 1952, Sakhalinskaya Oblast production of fruit and berry wine is tripling the 1951 output.

From 1949 to 1951, the Kirgiz food industry tripled production of fruit and berry wine. In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a winery is to be constructed in Frunze.(5)

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Other Industries

The Belorussian SSR is developing its alcohol and starch industries extensively, but because of low potato harvests, the period of operation of alcohol and starch plants does not exceed 3 or 4 months a year. In 1950, republic starch plants worked 114 days and alcohol plants 105 days, although they could have worked 220 days a year if they had been assured deliveries of raw materials. (54)

A new brewery has been put in operation in Petrozavodsk, Karelo-Finnish SSR. More than 100 electromotors have been installed in the plant. A pneumatic apparatus has been set up for interplant hauling of barley and malt used in all production processes. In the plant, 12 iron and concrete storehouses with pneumatic loading and unloading devices have been constructed for storing barley and malt. All processes in barley cleaning and sorting have been mechanized. Malt temperature and moisture are regulated by a special humidifying chamber. In the near future, an automatic bottle-filling production line with a capacity of 2,000 bottles per hour will be put in operation. Such processes as bottle washing, filling, and sealing and pasting labels on bottles are to be mechanized. (55)

As there are no breweries in southern rayons of the Moldavian SSR, construction of a brewery in Kagul' with an annual production capacity of 15,000 hectoliters has been planned. Existing breweries in the republic are to be expanded. (3) From 1948 to 1952, the Tadzhik SSR beer-brewing industry increased production 56 percent. (6) In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a brewery is to be constructed in Oshskaya Oblast, Kirgiz SSR. (5)

The Zugdidi Tea-Pressing Factory in the Georgian SSR has pledged to fulfill the September 1952 plan for brick tea production 140 percent. (56) In 1951, production of tea in Samarkandskaya Oblast, Uzbek SSR, increased 85 percent over 1949. (23)

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